

SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT

World War Memorial

COLUMBIA I, S. C.

October 30, 1958

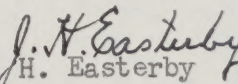
Dr. J. E. Fields
108 Scott Street
Joilet, Illinois

Dear Dr. Fields:

We have identified in our small collection of currency two or three South Carolina notes issued in 1775. There may be other notes of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods in a large collection recently transferred to us by the State Treasurer. This collection cannot be examined until it is placed in our new building.

We do not have, as far as we know, any notes issued by other colonies. We call your attention to a chapter on Colonial Currency in one of our publications entitled The History of the Banking Institutions Organized in South Carolina prior to 1860 by W. A. Clark.

Sincerely yours,


J. H. Easterby
Director

jhe/mc

MEMO from



Richard Picker

4/25/61

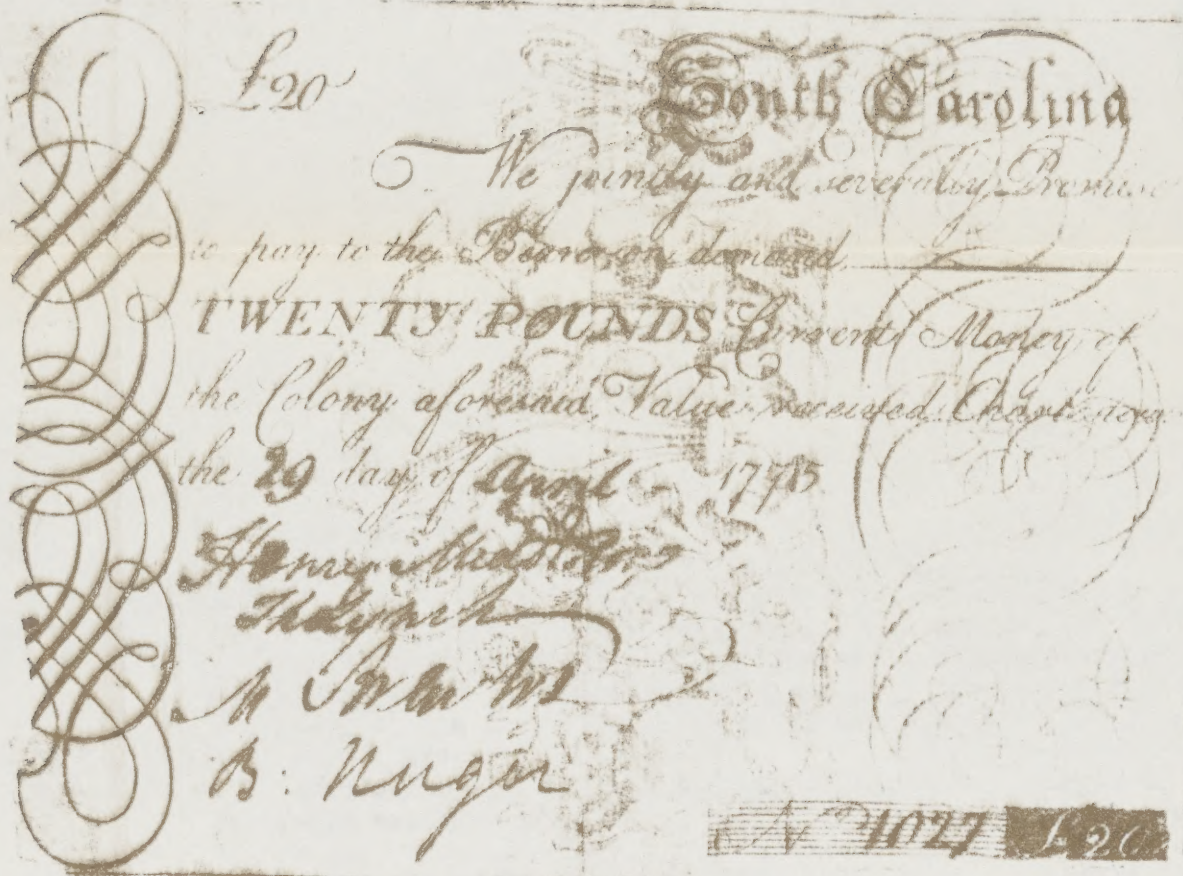
Dear Eric:

Please excuse this hasty note. Am in the midst of preparations for leaving for the Minneapolis convention tomorrow AM. This photo copy just arrived in the mail, and I thought that you'd be interested in seeing it, as well as the reference on the bottom. This came from a collector who I met in Houston after I left you, and when he told me that he had an unlisted note, I was a bit skeptical, so, he sent this. Please return it after you've made whatever notes are necessary.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "R. Picker".



Signed By: Henry Middleton, Thos. Lynch, M. Brewton, B. Unger, and one other in light red that does not show on this print, last name Smith, probably Thos. These were all famous names in early S.C. history. The Henry Middleton on this bill was probably the one who laid out the famous Middleton Gardens in 1755 and was either the father or brother of Arthur Middleton, one of the signers of the Declaration. The "Banking Institutions in South Carolina Prior to 1860" published in 1922 by the S.C. Historical Commission gives considerable information about the early Colonial Bills, the dates of the acts, number of bills issued, names of the Commissioners who signed, etc., but made no mention of this particular issue. There seemed to be a gap in their information from the issue of Apr. 7, 1770 to June 1775.

South Carolina

TWENTY SHILLINGS Lawful

Money dated the tenth day of
April 1778



XX

XX

80 South Main St.
Manheim, Pa.
May 15, 1963

Mr. Harley L. Freeman
Ormond Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Freeman:

A few days ago I received a letter from a friend asking my opinion of the note shown on the enclosed photograph. I collect Colonial and Continental notes, but I am not experienced enough to answer my friends questions, nor do I have a specimen note to compare his with. His questions are whether it is genuine or counterfeit, and the reason for its inked apperance. The note is approximately 2-3/8 X 4".

You need not return the photograph, but I will appreciate a reply at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Hosler

cl/JRH

Wg 301

Request from plate

November 2, 1964

Mr. Charles E. Lee
South Carolina Archives
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Lee:

You will recall that I telephoned you about a week ago with respect to the book I am writing on the early paper currency of America (1690-1788). This project is one I have worked on for approximately ten years and is a part of my personal hobby life.

I wonder if you could help me to some extent with respect to certain specific items which are not available to me in the books. I have read Cooper's "Statutes at Large", the 1739 Currency Report, Banking Institutions of South Carolina, the Records of the Provincial Congress of South Carolina, and the Records of the Council of Safety of South Carolina.

I have assembled data concerning the location of most of the South Carolina paper money in major collections and am enclosing herewith, for you, since you requested the same, Xerox copies of some of the earlier and rarer notes which are probably not available to you. I will send you copies of any notes you might wish and am particularly interested in what notes you have in your records as you indicated you had some of the Land Bank issue. I have a £3 Land Bank note in my collection but no others.

I am enclosing, on a separate sheet, a specific group of matters which I would like to solve and would appreciate it if you could help me on them.

I want, so much, to have a complete description and record as what has been written in the past on this subject is most incomplete.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

EPN/atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

Can you locate the Jan. 28, 1778 Act amending the Act of Dec. 23, 1776 relating to Bills of Credit. * *NOT in Cooper, Journals, exposed acts, "Leg. Exp. Acts."* *MS Commons Journal, no. 39, pp. 162-64*

Can you locate the text of the Mar. 24, 1774 action or the April 20, 1774 action in the Commons House of Assembly relating to paper money. *

Was either the May 29, 1736 or the June 17, 1746 Act approved by the Crown. *Neither approved. See Parker Thesis.*

See Cooper, II, 312 *L50 only*
The Aug. 23, 1769 and April 12, 1768 Acts exist and I wonder if they give the denomination of the Public Notes issued.

1718 (19)
Has the Feb. 13, 1719 (20) or the June 27, 1720 Acts been located. These relate to Rice Bills. * *18*
PRO Transcripts, VIII, 28-33
or COS/358, folios 8, 9.

Do the Treasurer's Records show the denominations, the number of Bills or total issue of any of the following:

May 8, 1703 (Act itself already examined)

Apr. 24, 1708 (Act itself already examined)

Nov. 10, 1711 (Act not located)

June 7, 1712 (Act not located)

Aug. 27, 1715 (Act itself already examined)

Feb. 23, 1723(4) (Act itself already examined)

Aug. 20, 1731 (Act itself already examined)

June 30, 1735 (Act itself already examined)

May 15, 1752 (Act itself already examined)

Have you located the Nov. 10, 1711 Act or the June 7, 1712 Act. *

*If Acts are located, please see if denominations, number of notes, total issue or any unusual data about the Paper Money issues is given.

*no session
this day.
adj. con-
vened again
May 3*

*no
all
known
sources
checked*

*not in Cooper
MS T. 1001,
exposed
acts,
at exp.
Commons 15.*

*Cooper, vol. IX, 759-65.
also MS T. 1001,
TA, p. 51*

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Nov. 10, 1711 (Act not located)
June 7, 1712 (Act not located)
Aug. 27, 1715 (Act itself already examined)
Feb. 23, 1723(4) (Act itself already examined)
Aug. 20, 1731 (Act itself already examined)
June 30, 1735 (Act itself already examined)
May 15, 1752 (Act itself already examined)

Have you located the Nov. 10, 1711 Act or the June 7, 1712 Act. *

*If Acts are located, please see if denominations, number of notes,
total issue or any unusual data about the Paper Money issues is
given.

November 9, 1964

Mr. Milton B. Smith
P.O. Box 1045
Athens, Georgia 30601

Dear Mr. Smith:

I have been working on a catalog of Colonial Paper Money for publication and wanted to ask you a question or two since I have been checking Colonial statutes and Colonial records for many months.

You mentioned in one of your letters, the Rice Bills of South Carolina. I would like to know if you ever have seen a specimen or a picture of one.

In checking the laws of South Carolina I find that even some of the laws are missing with respect to the Rice Bills.

In any event, thank you for any information on the Rice Bills as I would certainly enjoy seeing it.

I had a pleasant chat with your wife and hope that your novel will soon be ready for publication and that you have a lot of luck with it.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

November 17, 1964

Mrs. Granville Pryor
South Carolina Historical Society
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Pryor:

I am preparing a detailed catalog on the early paper money issues prior to the Constitution and I would like to have your guidance as to the enclosed note issue of the City of Charleston. You will see that it is undated but the reference to the loan office means that it was issued in 1786 or a year or so thereafter. Who has the records of the ordinances passed by the city of Charleston for that period? I am interested in finding the total amount of the issue, the various denominations issued, and the date of the ordinance.

You probably would also be able to tell me the first name of the local engraver, Abernethie.

As you may know, there is a City of Charleston issue of July 6, 1789 and authorization for this issue may be in the same records.

If the Charleston City ordinances have not been published, would you be nice enough to turn this letter over to whatever organization has the records of the city. I would be most appreciative.

Naturally, I presume you will be able to give me the first name of Abernethie, the engraver.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

December 10, 1964

Mr. Charles E. Lee
South Carolina Archives
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Lee:

I have not heard from you since writing you on November 2, 1964 and wonder if you will be able to give me the answers on all or any part of my inquiry concerning paper money matters of Colonial South Carolina. Perhaps you could drop me a note as to what you have accomplished so far.

Cordially,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FIREPROOF BUILDING
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

December 15, 1964

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Newman-Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

Please accept my apologies for the delay in acknowledging your letter concerning the 1786 note issue. Your inquiry was somehow placed in the wrong file, and I came across it yesterday.

I could find no reference to the city's bills of currency in our library so called the Clerk of City Council today. He has a rare printed copy of the early ordinances, in which he found that there was an ordinance passed on July 12, 1786, for the publication of small bills of credit and another ordinance for the further publication of small bills on October 20 of the same year. Both ordinances were repealed in July 1788. He said that he had never come across a bill as early as the one you sent.

I have not been able to learn the first name of A. B. B. B. We have a map engraved by him, but he does not use his initial or first name; nor does he appear in Anna Rutledge's Artists in the Life of Charleston nor in the index to our quarterly nor in a poll list of the city we have for about that period. If I can locate any other source which might supply it, I shall drop you a line.

With the season's best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Mrs. Granville T. Prior
Mrs. Granville T. Prior
Secretary

*Denoms
Amount*

7/6/89 ord

*T. Jones
J. A. Casey* } *signers*

December 18, 1964

Clerk, City Council
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Sir:

Thank you for giving the information to Mrs. Prior, of the South Carolina Historical Society, relating to the early money issued by the City of Charleston.

I hope it will not be inconvenient for you to look up a few more matters.

I would like to know if the total amount of the issue, the denominations of the bills, and the number of each bill to be issued is stated in the July 12, 1786 ordinance or in the October 12, 1786 ordinance.

I would also like to know whether the total issue, the denominations, or the number of each denomination is mentioned in an ordinance which must have been passed about July 6, 1789 when another issue by the City of Charleston was made.

This information can probably be obtained merely by reading the ordinances.

I sincerely appreciate your help.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

CC:
Mrs. Granville T. Prior, Secretary
The South Carolina Historical Society
Fireproof Building
Charleston, South Carolina

December 23, 1964

Mr. Charles E. Lee
South Carolina Archives
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina.

Dear Mr. Lee:

The data which you sent concerning the paper money emissions of South Carolina is most appreciated. I was glad to note that the summary of outstanding paper money issues does conform to the laws and this clarifies to a great degree what took place. There is no doubt that the paper money issues of South Carolina were more complex than any other colony.

The photocopies of the Loan Bank issues are also very helpful as some of these were entirely new to me.

Your helpfulness is very much appreciated and will, of course, be acknowledged in the book on the subject.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

CITY OF CHARLESTON
SOUTH CAROLINA



December 24, 1964

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

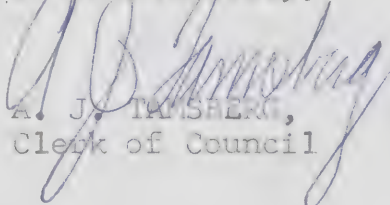
Dear Mr. Newman:

I have your letter of December 18 asking for further information about the history of bills of credit issued by the City of Charleston pursuant to ordinances adopted July 12, 1786 and October 21, 1786. It is not possible to easily give the information which you want for the simple reason that the ordinances are not available in this office.

As I explained to Mrs. Pryor, the dates which I gave her were obtained from an 1802 publication. That publication printed in full ordinances in effect at that time, but only carried the title of ordinances which had been repealed. The two 1786 ordinances to which you refer were repealed July 21, 1788.

Most of the city's early records were destroyed when they were transferred to Columbia during the Civil War and that city was burned by federal troops. The original ordinances, therefore, are not available and the only possibility of finding them is to search newspapers of the period in the hope they were either printed in full or referred to in news stories.

Yours sincerely,


A. J. TANSBERG,
Clerk of Council

AJT:rm



South Carolina Archives Department
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

December 28, 1964

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic
Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

I am glad to learn from your letter of December 23d that you received the photostats which I sent you. I have been trying to find time to write you for some weeks now: first of all, to let you know that I was delighted with the xeroxed copies of the currency issues you sent us (none of which we had examples) and with your queries which proved to me that you were a serious researcher; secondly, to tell you that I have been finding so much material and such complicated material that I wish very much indeed that you could come spend some days with us yourself. In short, I have not written because I had too much to say rather than too little.

I did dictate a letter to you on December 22d, but that particular secretary became ill and then went off for Christmas and has not yet returned. In that letter I wished to tell you what I had sent you and to caution you against putting too great reliance, at least as yet, on the accuracy of the "Statement of the Old Emissions," which I have not yet been able to date exactly. I also had some other questions, which I think will come out in the paragraph below.

Dec. 28, 1964

In your answer to me, I wish to know one thing especially: Can you possibly come here to pay us a visit? Otherwise, I despair of sending you photocopies of all the material we have which you could well use. The rest of this letter will be evidence to back up this invitation.

I have done a good deal of work on each one of the pieces of currency of which you sent us copies. For each bill, certificate, or order, I have made a separate sheet of rough notes. I enclose my notesheet for the "Lawful Bills" of 1731 and for the "Orders for the Exchange" etc. of 1767 and 1768 as examples. These two examples will give you an idea of the kind of evidence that I am uncovering, its variety and its difficulty. I don't think that I can send you copies of all my notes and I wonder whether you could interpret them even if I did (not your intelligence but my handwriting and abbreviations making interpretation difficult). Each of the issues on which I have worked, as you undoubtedly know, raises questions, especially when one attempts to determine the denominations issued, the number of each denomination and the total amount of each issue.

Now for some general comments: In addition to Cooper Statutes I have found the following two works especially helpful---South Carolina as a Royal Province, 1719-1776 by W. Roy Smith, which contains a very useful chapter on financial history, and an unpublished masters thesis from the University of South Carolina: "Royal Review of South Carolina Law, 1719-1776" by Frances Haskell Porcher, which you might be able to borrow from the South Caroliniana Library of the University. Our provincial Assembly had control of the treasury and treasurer, and I have found our unpublished legislative journals more useful than the treasury records. Most of these legislative and treasury papers are available on microfilm in the microfilm collection of early state records at the Library of Congress.

On June 6, 1753 the Board of Trade asking the King to disallow the act of June 17, 1746 (Cooper No. 738) went into a long and minute discussion of previous paper issues in South Carolina. You can get this report in a variety of ways---all of them expensive. Photostats of our Records in the British Public Record Office Relating to South Carolina, Vol. 25, pp. 233-290 would cost you \$34.20. Microfilm of these records including volumes 21 through 25 of the transcripts could be procured from us for \$15. Microfilm of the original record (CO 5/402) might be purchased for less by dealing directly with the British Public Record Office or the Library of Congress.

Try these

Ask for it.

Get microfilm.

See it
in the
all bills

Now to give you some answers to your queries sent to me last November 2d. I send you back one copy of these queries with my notes thereon. Interpretive remarks follow: I have not been able to locate the January 17, 1728 act. As you know, it is not in Cooper, and I do not find it in our usual places of secondary recourse.

We do have record of the March 24, 1774 action of the Commons House of Assembly (Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, No. 39 Part 2, pp. 162-164); but there was no session of the house on April 20, 1774. The action of March 24, 1774 consisted of a Resolution by Commons authorizing the Clerk of the House to issue certificates to be given to creditors of the public in anticipation of a Tax Bill yet to be passed (and of course, none ever was so long as the Crown was in authority). A similar Resolution was passed by the Commons House on June 1, 1775 (Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, Vol. 39 Part 2, p. 287). We have here in the Archives a book kept by the Clerk of the House showing each of these issues in detail. I send you copies of my notes on both of these issues. As you will see, you have #1784 of the 1774 certificates, issued to Charles Garth, and #1885 of the 1775 certificates, issued to James Cook. Both of these certificates are confirmed by the Clerk's book. The B20 note dated April 20, 1775, signed by Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch et al along with similar examples which I sent you are the ones which provide the puzzle. David Ramsay in his History of the American Revolution notes that some certificates were issued by five prominent businessmen, but I am unable to confirm this or make much sense of it. When you wrote "April the 20th, 1774" did you mean to write "April the 20th, 1775"?

Neither the act of May 29, 1736 nor the act of June 17, 1746 was approved by the Crown. See Miss Porcher's thesis.

Our engrossed manuscripts acts file contains both the act of April 12, 1768 (Cooper No. 979) and the act of August 23, 1769 (Cooper No. 990). Both of these acts call for the issue of £50 certificates only. Christmas Eve's afternoon I found a summarized account of the 1768 tax certificate issue made pursuant to the act of April the 12th. On August the 8th, 1769 the committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Public Treasurer noted that 2,100 certificates, all £50 denomination, a total of £105,000 had been issued. All were dated May the 2d, 1768 and apparently all were signed by John Parker, Alexander Fraser and Benjamin Waring, although the act itself permitted Benjamin Simons and Arthur Middleton also to sign. See Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, No. 38 Part 1, p. 125.

Dec. 28, 1964

4

We have not found the act erroneously dated by you and Cooper as February 13, 1719/20, which should be dated 1718/19. The act of June 18th (erroneously dated by you as June 27th) 1720 is found in our transcript series, Records in the British Public Record Office Relating to South Carolina, Vol. 8, pp. 28-33 and in the British Public Record Office, CO 5/358, folios 8, 9. I have not studied out this act. Photostats would cost \$6.60.

The only issue for which I have attempted to determine denominations, number of bills, and total issue, from 1703 to 1752 is 1731 and with only partial success as you see from my notes enclosed. From my study of the Treasury records, I am beginning to see how the basic data on some of the issues might be ferretted out. Nowhere, however, are matters laid out with the crisp neatness which one would desire. The legislative journals are much more informative, but the data harder to find.

Please excuse this rambling, incoherent letter. I find the whole thing horribly frustrating.* Even with this long letter I have not sent you all that I have found out, and I know that there is much, much more that I have not found out. I cannot continue to work on this subject as I have been doing the last few weeks. The only solution is for you to come visit us if you possibly can. If you do come, bring this letter with you.

Did I make clear that I sent you all of the pre-1790 issues of which we have examples? Thus I am very grateful for the examples you sent us. Do you have any others you might send us?

Sincerely yours,

Charles E. Lee
Charles E. Lee
Director

PS. I almost neglected to say that we have not found the act of November 10, 1711 but that you will find the act of June 7, 1712 tucked away at the back of Cooper Statutes, Vol. 9, pp. 759-765.

encls.

CEL:rsg

** Because I should like to continue work on these money crises but can't continue to do so!*



South Carolina Archives Department
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

December 30, 1964

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

Although I wrote you yesterday that I could not send you photostats of all the pertinent materials that we have, I am sending you some more today. Usually, of course, we charge for making photostats, but you have not specifically asked for these, and I feel that in sending us Xeroxed examples of South Carolina paper currency (I hope that you will send us some more) you are giving us a quid pro quo.

Senate

Two of the photostats going to you today encompass the Committee report of March 22, 1787, dealing with the emission of the paper medium loan. The report is also interesting since it mentions the smaller bills (you sent me an example) issued by the City of Charleston with these State Land Bank notes as backing. Did I tell you that we have voluminous materials on this paper medium loan experiment? I know that I did not tell you that William Caspar, Instructor of History at the Aiken branch of the University of South Carolina, Aiken, S.C., has done considerable work on the paper medium loan. You may wish to write him.

The other photostats reproduce two committee reports in the Commons House of Assembly during 1769. One of these (page 112) lists the number of tax certificates and total amount of issues from 1758-1765, as a basis for showing what the Treasurer's commission should be for printing, signing, and numbering the certificates. When I first ran across this I was inclined to doubt that this was an accurate statement; but only this morning I found another committee report, of 1767 (Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, number 37 part 1, pages 379-388) which confirms the issue of 1764 as 999 certificates amounting to £ 48045 and the 1765 issue as 800 certificates amounting to £ 37742. In this same report the committee complains about the emission of certificates "for a great variety of sums," and asks that henceforth the Treasury be instructed to issue certificates of only £50, £30, £20, and £10. As you know from my previous letter, he was instructed in the last two tax acts of the Royal period to issue £50 only.

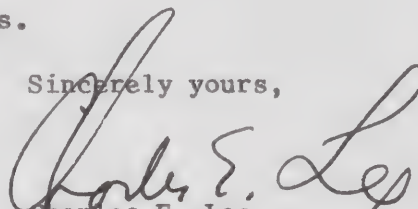
Mr. Newman
Page Two
December 30, 1964

The rest of the pages from the Journal of 1769 contain the report of Henry Laurens (whom you will recognize as a leading Charleston merchant and later President of the Continental Congress) from the Committee to audit the Treasury accounts, and you will find much of interest in these pages. I was especially interested in various places which indicated the denominations issued, the full account on page 125 of the 1768 tax certificates, and the last lines on page 122 which seem to indicate that public orders could be cut in two and circulated at half value. I knew that this was true of metal currency, but was it generally true of paper currency?

Also the account of paper circulating in 1769 (p. 123) is in line with the post-war "Statement of the Old Emissions" already sent you. Perhaps it is accurate after all.

Happy New Year and come to see us.

Sincerely yours,


Charles E. Lee
Director

CEL:psm

January 7, 1965

Mr. Charles E. Lee, Director
South Carolina Archives Department
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Lee;

I can describe what you have done for us as "far and beyond the call of duty." It is sincerely appreciated and it will take a little while to digest what you have sent me.

Much of the new material which you have found confirms other material and in many cases throws light on the situations about which I was quite confused. Since my project involves a descriptive catalog of the paper money, primarily, I believe you have given me enough additional data to make me have assurance as to the accuracy of what will be included.

Your helpfulness certainly started my New Year on the right foot and I am hopeful an occasion will arise by virtue of which I can visit Columbia.

I have another interesting project involving South Carolina money, namely, the proposed coinage of South Carolina authorized in 1786. I have found the drawings for the proposed coin and hope to write this matter up in due course. Much of it has already been disclosed in published correspondence of Thomas Mitchell, of Charleston.

John Mitchell Mitchell
Thank you, again, for your help.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb



South Carolina Archives Department
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

January 26, 1965

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

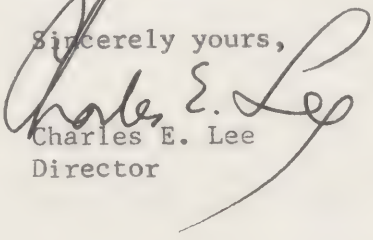
Dear Mr. Newman:

I hope that you are still digesting the information which we sent you a few weeks ago and not hesitating to direct further questions to us because of the perhaps querulous tone of my last letter. I do wish South Carolina to be treated adequately in your new book on colonial currency. We are willing to work, as we can, on any questions which you raise (although I should prefer to receive them one by one rather than in a long list as last time).

I also covet Xerox copies of ^{all} the examples of South Carolina currency in your possession--not only for their intrinsic value interest, but also because they make research on the currency issues a hundred times easier. Most of all, however, I still hope that you will be able to pay us a visit.

When you get a chance, let us hear from you again.

Sincerely yours,


Charles E. Lee
Director

CEL/mbc

SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT

1430 SENATE STREET
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29201

April 9, 1965

Mr. John O. Stubbs
307 Garfield Avenue
Findlay, Ohio

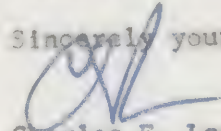
Dear Mr. Stubbs:

The five shilling paper money bill No. 640 and dated 10 April 1778 in your possession, which you have drawn in pencil in your recent letter to the State Treasury, is part of an issue authorized by the General Assembly of South Carolina during the Revolution by an ordinance passed March 28, 1778. The ordinance is quoted in part and the commissioners to issue and sign the bills are named on pages 33-34 of William A. Clark, The History of Banking Institutions Organized in South Carolina Prior to 1860 (Columbia, 1922). A five shilling note similar to yours is pictured in Mr. Clark's book between the Introduction and Chapter 1. The signatures, which you were unable to decipher, are those of J. Beale and J. Peronneau. The device on the bill is a Phoenix rising from the ashes, symbolizing the rebirth of South Carolina as an independent state.

The ordinance authorized the issuance of 100,000 pounds, but our treasury records indicate that only 63,470 pounds, 6 shillings, 3 pence was actually issued. How many five shilling notes were issued I cannot say.

Your five shilling note, if genuine, as it appears to be, is certainly worth something in current United States money, but I am unable to tell you how much. An item of this sort is worth what a collector is willing to pay for it. I am sending a copy of this letter to the collectors listed below. One or more of them will write you about your Bill.

Sincerely yours,


Charles E. Lee
Director

CEL/mbc
CC:

Mr. T. Jackson Lowe
4017 McGregor Drive
Columbia, S.C.

Mr. J. Roy Pennell
Anderson, S.C.

Mr. Austin Sheheen, Jr.
Camden, S.C.

Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education
Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

*Still hoping for a visit from you. Or some more
Xeroxed
examples.*



South Carolina Archives Department
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

April 19, 1965

Eric P. Newman Numismatic
Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

I was glad to get your letter of April 13 and to hear that you will be sending me additional Xerox copies of South Carolina currency as you are able.

I shall continue to work on currency issues as I can. If any questions arise in your studies, why don't you send them to me as they come up, rather than letting them accumulate? In that way they will be easier for us to handle.

Sincerely yours,

Charles E. Lee
Charles E. Lee
Director

CEL/mbc



South Carolina Archives Department
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

June 24, 1965

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

I am slow in answering your cordial letter of June 3 telling me that you would be glad to cooperate in making a facsimile of a 1767 Public Order (Exchange Building). A week's vacation and two trips out of town put me behind in my work.

I hope the enclosed photostat of a five pound note issued by the Provincial Congress in June of 1775 will serve as an apology. I have noted the name of the owner on the back of the photostat and have attached some notes on the issue which will not bring you any new information I am afraid.

I believe that you can read everything on the photostat with the exception of the number of the note, which can be made out on the original as 1537, and the peculiar squiggle at the bottom. I cannot decide what this is. It appears to be pen and ink, but doodle rather than signature.

I liked the facsimile Bank of St. Louis note which you sent us. I shall be in touch with the people in Charleston and let you know whether they wish to go ahead with a facsimile Exchange Public Order.

Sincerely yours,

Charles E. Lee
Charles E. Lee
Director

CEL/mbc

Enclosure



South Carolina Archives Department
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

July 8, 1965

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

No

A private citizen brought in the enclosed thirty dollar bill of the 14th of February, 1777. issued into the Archives yesterday and let me make Verifax copies. The two pieces of paper are, of course, one bill, front and back. The number on the bill is 5090, and you may have difficulty making out the vertical signature, which is E. Blake. Blake was one of the Commissioners of the Treasury at the time and our Treasury Ledger shows that this particular bill was turned over to him for his official use. This makes me believe that the treasurer signed only at the moment of disbursement. Would you think that this is a good surmise?

10 - 10
at retail

I wonder what you would consider a good market value of this bill, should I have opportunity to purchase it?

Sincerely yours,

Charles E. Lee
Charles E. Lee
Director

CEL/mbc

Enclosure

Answered
7/12/65



South Carolina Archives Department
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

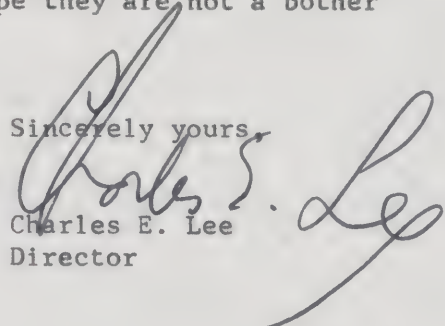
July 14, 1965

Mr. Eric P. Newman
P.O. Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178

Dear Mr. Newman:

Many thanks for your notes on the thirty dollar South Carolina bill of February 14, 1777. Our occasional interchanges are of considerable satisfaction to me and I hope they are not a bother to you.

Sincerely yours,


Charles E. Lee
Director

CEL/mbc



South Carolina Archives Department
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

July 23, 1965

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Numismatic Education Society
6650 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

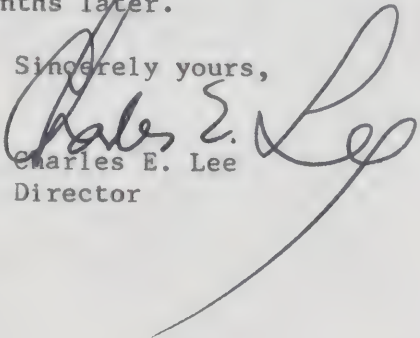
Dear Mr. Newman:

You may be interested in the enclosed note from the Calendar of State Papers in 1730 on a proposed bank issuing its own notes. Alexander Cuming's reference to cowrie shells, I think, explains in part why South Carolina was able to issue paper money and keep it relatively stable from around this time until the Revolution.

I received from a New York acquaintance Xerox copies of several pieces of paper currency today:

- (1) An uncut sheet of two \$50.00 bills, February 8, 1779, numbers 4210 and 4211, indicating that these \$50.00 bills were printed as two--obverse and reverse on one side and then obverse and reverse on the other side.
- (2) A ten pound certificate issued in accordance with a resolution of the Provincial Congress, June 1, 1775.
- (3) A twenty pound certificate of the same issue .
- (4) A twenty-five pound bill of March 6, 1776, adorned with liberty tree over which are the words "Meliozem Lapsa Locavit"--virtually the same motto which was placed across the Palmetto tree on the Great Seal of the State adopted a few months later.

Sincerely yours,


Charles E. Lee
Director

CEL/mbc

331. ii. Extract of a letter to Sir A. Cuming.
May 23, 1730.

p. 190

which they said would be of no use, they therefore proposed giving their Treasurer their own primary notes in place of the paper money which they at first proposed should lie in Bank. It is easy to foresee those Gentlemen propose to force their own notes upon us, neither can we help it without assistance from the Government at home or yourself, so many trading men joined together are capable in this small place to make Guinea money (vizt. cowries) pass current here.

Copy. 1 1/3pp. [C.O. 5, 361. ff. 133-135v., 136v.]
CO 5/361 = S.C. B.T. Vol. 4
See BMP microfilm, D423.

rs
7/21/65

331. ii. Extract of a letter to Sir A. Cuming.
May 23, 1730.

p.190

When you left this Province several traders and planters were forming a bank, which is now agreed to, there is 25 men concerned, every man subscribes for £2000 current money, and is to pay in 400l. of it, the remainder to be paid in 20 days after a call is made, or to be deprived of their share and the first payment: To show the strength of this Bank (whose cash will only consist of 10,000l. currency equal to 1428l. 11s. 5d. sterling) their notes are printed and ready to give out, and that the stop is the want of cash, most of the members finding a difficulty to pay in the 400l. and some of them were obliged to drop their shares for want of the cash: In a late meeting of those eminent Bankers, I am told it was proposed, that as it would be a loss to have 10,000l. sunk in the Bank

rs
7/21/65

July 28, 1965

Mr. Charles E. Lee
South Carolina Archives Department
Columbia, S. C. 29201

Eric P. Newman

Dear Mr. Lee:

Your growing interest in paper money indicates that you probably would enjoy doing my work as much as I do.

I am glad to have you report new South Carolina bills which come to your attention as there is always a possibility that I might find something new. I was acquainted with the fact that the engraved bills of the 1779 issue were printed in pairs with the front and back on one face and the sheet turned and rotated for the other side.

However, the interesting write up of the proposed new bank in 1730 is entirely new to me and because the notes were actually printed and ready to circulate I am going to list it in my book.

I am also listing a similar bank in Boston in 1682 which never was formed but where the notes were actually made.

Within a week or two I think I will be able to send you a large group of South Carolina Xerox copies which I previously promised.

Thank you, again, for your help.

Sincerely yours,

P. O. Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178

EPN/atb

MEMO

FROM



Richard Picker

P.O. BOX 123 ALBERTSON

NEW YORK 11507

AREA CODE 516 • MAYFAIR 1-0763

9/1/65

Dear Eric:

Forgot to mention that I saw Roy Bennett in Houston. He told me that he has a nice collection of So. Car. Colonial paper, and that he would be glad to forward it to you for inspection, along with whatever new info he might have. He also offered to go over that section of the MS, and make suggestions. Should you want to accept any of his offers, just drop him a line. (P.O. Box 858, Anderson, South Carolina).

Kindest regards,

Sincerely,

P.S. Can you supply (either for cash or possible trade) a Mass note before 7/4/76 and a N.J. after 7/4/76?

September 14, 1965

Mr. Richard Picker
P.O.Box 123 Albertson
New York, New York 11507

Dear Mr. Picker:

This will acknowledge receipt of your
several letters to Mr. Newman

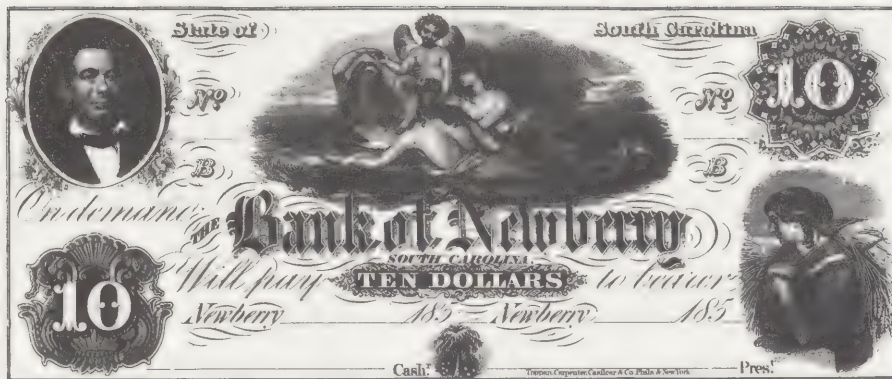
Mr. Newman is out of the city and will
be back in the office next week.

I will bring your letters to his atten-
tion upon his return.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Ann Barrett
Secretary to Eric P. Newman

SOCIETY OF
PAPER MONEY
COLLECTORS



J. ROY PENNELL, JR.
P. O. Box 858, ANDERSON, S. C. 29622

5 October 1965

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

I will be glad to send my South Carolina Colonial collection.
Please keep it as long as you want to. I will mail it in a day
or two. Hope that it will be of help.

I will make a few comments and enclose them with the notes.
I would like very much to see your manuscript. I will be glad
to comply with your conditions. If you have any questions, I
will try to get the answers for you. Mr. Charles Lea said that
you had written him. I will be glad to check in Charleston and
Columbia for information.

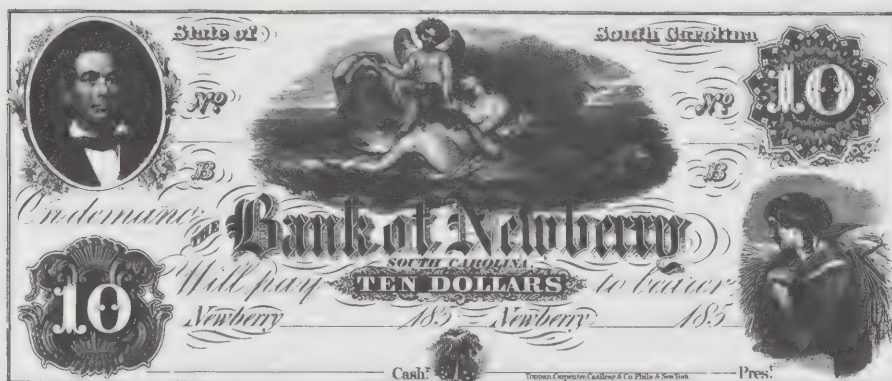
Sincerely,

Roy Pennell

J. Roy Pennell, Jr.

JRP/mc

SOCIETY OF PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS

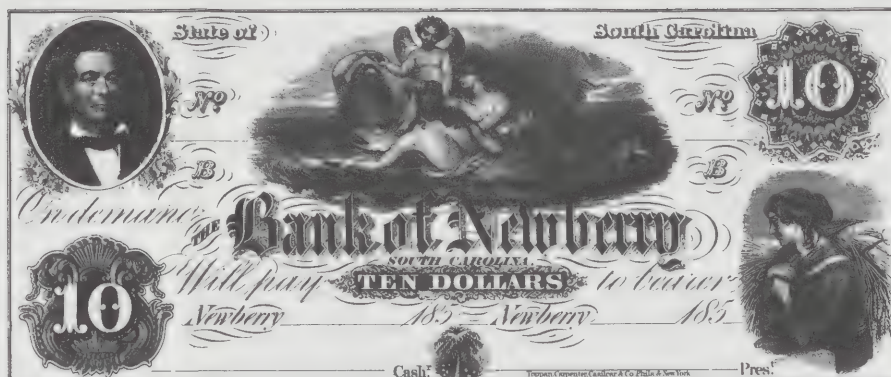


J. ROY PENNELL, JR.
P. O. Box 856, ANDERSON, S. C. 29622

SOUTH CAROLINA COLONIAL

£10 - 1 January 1770 #1947	\$1 - December 23, 1776 #11042
£10 - April 7, 1770 #486?	\$3 - December 23, 1776 #-
£100 - April 10, 1774 #1353	\$4 - December 23, 1776 #2600
£5 - 1 June 1775 #6885	\$8 - December 23, 1776 #5766
£10 - 1 June 1775 #27366	\$20 - February 14, 1777 #5901
£20 - 1 June 1775 #4985	\$30 - February 14, 1777 #5326
£50 - 1 June 1775 #-92	\$2 - December 23, 1777 #-
£2 - November 15, 1775 #6146	2/6 - April 10, 1778 #7424
£3 - November 15, 1775 #7248	3/9 - April 10, 1778 #2752
£1 15s March 6, 1776	5/- - April 10, 1778 #-
£15 - March 6, 1775 #4669	7/6 - April 10, 1778 #5312
£25 - March 6, 1776 #4126	10/- - April 10, 1778 #7405
£50 - March 6, 1776 #1874	15/- - April 10, 1778 #6854
£100 - March 6, 1776 #59	20/- - April 10, 1778 #2396
\$10 - October 19, 1776 #618?	30/- - April 10, 1778 #6083
\$4 - October 19, 1776 #199?	\$40 - 8 February 1779 #1436
\$6 - October 19, 1776 #-	\$50 - 8 February 1779 #171
\$8 - October 19, 1776 #-	\$60 - 8 February 1779 #888

SOCIETY OF PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS



J. ROY PENNELL, JR.

P. O. Box 858, ANDERSON, S. C. 29622

SOUTH CAROLINA COLONIAL CURRENCY

\$70	-	8 February 1779 #5810
\$80	-	8 February 1779 #431
\$90	-	8 February 1779 #2467
\$100	-	8 February 1779 #2736 (sheet of 2 notes)



THIS BILL SHALL
TEN POUNDS
be a tender
TEN POUNDS & shall be a tender
in law in all Payments for that sum —
Dated the 1st day of January in the tenth year
of his Majesty King George the Third
and seven hundred & seventy
The Bankers Robert & Co. Cash
of the Bank of England

SOUTH CAROLINA

L100

In pursuance of the Resolution of the COMMON
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY of the 21st March 1774. I do hereby Certify, that
by Accounts Audited and allowed by the HOUSE the Sum of One
Hundred POUNDS Currency ----- appears to be due
to the Church Warden of Philip's Parish and that the same will be provided in
the next Tax Bill Dated this 1st day of April ----- 1774

Countersigned by

Thos. Hartquist Clerk

Geo. Lowndes.

Christ Gardner

J. Whitaker

Wm. McIntire

L100

46758

32-10
6-10
4-17
49-12-6

W. Smith
P. H. & Co.
1880



SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT
1430 SENATE STREET
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29201

October 20, 1965

Mr. Edwin M. Young
Attorney at Law
2nd & Luck Ave., S.W.
Roanoke, Virginia

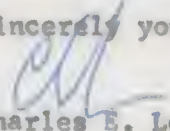
Dear Mr. Young:

I was interested in receiving copies of your two \$70.00 bills of 1779 issue. However, we know little of the current monetary value of early South Carolina paper money. Mr. Eric P. Newman, Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society, P.O. Box 14020, St. Louis, Missouri 63178, is an expert on early American currency, particularly that of South Carolina, and may be willing (if you send him a request with a self-addressed envelope) to give you his opinion of the current value of your \$70.00 bills.

Generally speaking, I think that one has to say that old documents and money have no standard value: they are worth what a dealer or collector will give you.

The device on the \$70.00 bill has always amused me. Our State Seal, adopted in 1776, has a picture of Hope (Spes) with the motto "While I breathe I hope." The Latin motto on this note of 1779 (when the war was not proceeding well) means "Hope lost in thought."

Sincerely yours,

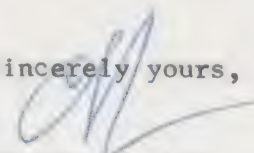

Charles E. Lee
Director

CEL/mbc

Blind copy to:
Mr. Eric P. Newman
P.S.

Dear Mr. Newman: I hesitate to refer requests of this sort to you, for I do not want you to be unduly bothered. On the other hand, you might like to know the whereabouts of such pieces of paper money as come to my attention. Unless you stop me, I shall continue to refer queries of this sort to you from time to time.

Sincerely yours,


Charles E. Lee
Director

October 21, 1965

MEMORANDUM

To Mr. J. Roy Pennell, Jr.

FROM Eric P. Newman

Wayte Raymond 1940 Standard Paper Money Catalogue lists as a rare issue under South Carolina a series dated Dec. 1, 1775.

This is copied from the 3rd and 4th editions of Scott's Standard Paper Money Catalogue which reads as follows:

Dec. 1st 1775

"Congarees" Type printed

Scott #53 fl

The first and second editions of Scott don't list it. The word "Congress" might have been read on a badly torn S.C. November 15, 1775 bill to be "Congarees" and the word, "November," badly worn, might have looked like December, but that issue isn't type set.

Please solve this riddle for me as I won't copy what someone else has written without some facts to support it.

Could Congarees have had any special assistance late in 1775? Who were they? Were they a special group of Indians or settlers on the Congaree river?

EPN
atb

October 21, 1965

MEMORANDUM

TO Mr. J. Roy Pennell, Jr.

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EPN
atb



South Carolina Archives Department
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

October 26, 1965

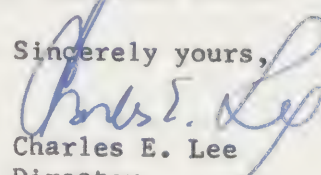
Mr. Eric P. Newman
P.O. Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178

Mr. J. Roy Pennell
Anderson, S.C.

Dear Friends:

You will be interested in the enclosed notes.

Sincerely yours,


Charles E. Lee
Director

CEL/mbc

Enclosure

SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT
1430 SENATE STREET
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29201

SUMS ADVANCED SECRET COMMITTEE BEFORE OCTOBER 12, 1775

Treasury Ledger, 1775-1777 (Shelf No. 8), page 7, October 12, 1775,
has the following entry:

"Paid Wm. Henry Drayton to reimburse several persons the
sums that they had advanced to the Secret Committee
for the Public Service.... 3752.12."

Can this be a reference to the 20 pound notes issued April 26, 1775,
and signed by Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch, Miles Bruton, and
Benjamin Huger?


Charles E. Lee
Director

October 26, 1965

SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT

1430 SENATE STREET

COLUMBIA, S.C. 29201

A S.C. 41 PAPER BILL, CONGAREES, DECEMBER 1st, 1775?

Eric P. Newman (see attached memorandum dated October 21, 1965) finds reference to a piece of paper money as noted above.

As Mr. Newman notes, this description fits no known issue. Again and again I find listed in the South Carolina Treasury Records issues of June 14, 1775; November 15, 1775; March 6, 1776; October 19, 1776; December 23, 1776; February 14, 1777; March 28, 1778; February 8, 1779; but no others between June 14, 1775 and the fall of Charleston. It does not seem possible that any of the issues mentioned above, even in mutilated form, could be read in the manner suggested.

Although I do not believe it, it is just possible that special bills may have been printed up for the use of Col. Richard Richardson against the Tories and Indians in the fall of 1775. Richardson and his men were in and out of the Congarees (generally speaking, the area across the river from present Columbia and more particularly, either the Fort or trading post there). Richardson was given on November 9, 1775, four thousand pounds currency to use on his expedition. See Extracts from the Journals of the Provincial Congress of South Carolina, 1775-1776, p. 108. See also Treasury Ledger, 1775-1777, p. 11. Richardson was at the Congarees on November 30, 1775. See R. W. Gibbes, Documentary History of the American Revolution...1764-1776, p. 223. On December 12, 1775, his letter written from Duncan's Creek to Henry Laurens, President of the Council of Safety, included the following: "Draughts on Congress and new Council of Safety have been received for larger sums, which we have been obliged to draw, paying the lesser sums and husbanding it in the best manner to keep our credit good. If a small supply could come safe, it would be acceptable, but just now I don't think of a proper channel. The article power is well considered, and I shall know where to send if we want the additional numbers, I have made each portion small-- but possibly may do." See ibid., p. 240-241. Can Richardson be referring to printed bills which he had and filled in? (I doubt it.)

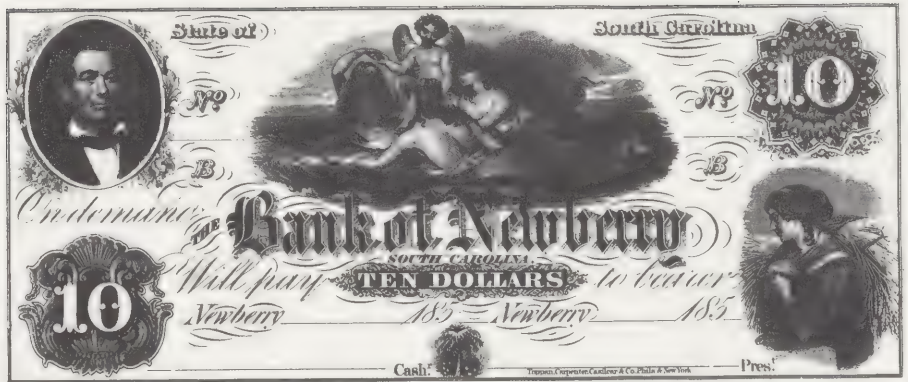
On January 2, 1776, back at the Congarees, he again wrote to Laurens: "I have drawn orders in amount three thousand six hundred dollars (29, 6, 11,) a list of which I transmit inclosed, which I beg you will please honor." See ibid., p. 247-48. This enclosure can be found in the South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, IV (1903), p. 6-7, where the total sum is given as £3629.6.11; explaining the numbers in parenthesis in the quotation above.

My own belief is that Richardson was given four thousand pounds in whatever currency the Public Treasury had on hand (and not that he was given his currency before the November 15, issue). I will not believe in a special bill issued at the Congarees until I see one with my own eyes. I certainly do not think such a bill should be issued except as an unlikely possibility.

Oct. 26, 1965

Charles E. Lee, Director

SOCIETY OF PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS



J. ROY PENNELL, JR.
P. O. Box 858, ANDERSON, S. C. 29622

9 November 1965

Dear Eric:

I have talked to Dr. Leşesne about the "Congarees", and he knew of no reason for the issuance of notes so marked. I have checked and found that the Provincial Congress adjourned on November 30th, 1775 and did not reconvene until February 1776. I found several references to the "Congarees" as an area (Congarees Store, Fort Congarees, etc.) but nothing to indicate a special note. In short, I agree with Mr. Lee in his conclusion that it very unlikely that they were issued.

I have the following comments on your manuscript.

Page 12. - The issue of Jan. 1, 1770 was issued by an act of Aug. 13, 1769.
(Clark P29)

Page 15. - I have found the March 6, 1776 low values (1s 3d through £3) to be very scarce. I have seen the £15 and £25 only on white paper, and the £50 and £100 only on blue paper.

Page 16. - I think the \$2 and \$4 dated 1777 are probably counterfeit. My \$2 (1777) has G. Cooke printed. Other notes in this issue have his written signature. I have also seen other denominations with his signature printed (I think always with J. Wakefield). Notes that appear genuine all have four signatures (some very faded). I will do further checking for information to help prove or disprove this theory.

I look forward to seeing the final product very much. You are really doing an excellent job. I hope that you will have a few copies bound with blank page interleaving. If you do please reserve one for me.

I will continue to look for a rice note or picture of one.

Sincerely,

Roy

U.S. OFFICE DEPARTMENT
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

POSTMARK OF
DELIVERING OFFICE

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in items below and complete instructions on other side, if applicable. Moisten gummed ends, attach and hold firmly to back of article. Print on front of article RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED.

RETURN
TO

REGISTERED NO.

NAME OF SENDER

Eric P. Newman

CERTIFIED NO.

157935

STREET AND NO. OR P. O. BOX

P.O. Box 14020

INSURED NO.

CITY, ZONE AND STATE

St. Louis, Missouri 63178

J. Roy Pennell

Eric P. Newman

Nov.12,1965

Dear Roy:

Thank you very much for going over and returning the manuscript on South Carolina. I appreciate your help in trying to check up upon the open questions which still remain and I certainly do not expect all of them to be solved.

As to your comments I am glad to give you my thoughts.

P.12 My check of the original laws shows Clark is wrong and the date should be Aug.23,1769 instead of Aug.12,1769.

P.15 There are some of the low values of the March 6,1776 issue which are unknown to me, the very low denominations being extremely rare.

I will check the white and blue paper items to see if your division of paper color by denomination holds out.

P.16 You may not have noticed but I put a U next to each of the 1777 issue. This meant unsigned in part. My opinion is that the notes are quite genuine, but that they were not issued because they were not completely signed. You will notice that they are not numbered either. The ones with four sigs are numbered. I do have a full sheet of the issue and it is unnumbered and only partially signed so I believe that a group of remainders were cut up and distributed as souvenirs later in the nineteenth century. You will find the condition of the unnumbered and unsigned ones rather excellent compared to the others. This tends to prove the original source in sheets. Think this over and see if you agree. I did not notice G.Cooke printed on your note but presume it was a later addition.

The Congaree notes will be omitted.

You ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ realize how much work went into checking all the writing of the past and all the notes in collections all over; and yet I am not sure of many things which are real puzzles. Your nice remarks are most appreciated and I will suggest to the publisher that interleaved copies be prepared.

Sincerely yours,

SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT

1430 SENATE STREET

COLUMBIA, S. C. 29201

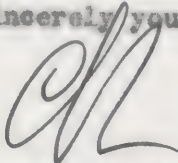
January 14, 1966

Mr. Larry Stevens
c/o Coinage Magazine
131 Barrington Place
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Stevens:

I was most interested in your photo story entitled "Commerce in the Colonies," in the December 1965 issue of Coinage. The South Carolina pay certificate, dated March 25, 1736, to Peter Wamble and signed by James Mackpherson of the Southern Rangers at Fort Argyle of course interested me most of all. I have never seen a certificate exactly like this one. Fort Argyle, as you may know, was the first inland fort built on Georgia territory after the establishment of that colony. Mackpherson and his South Carolina company of rangers were sent to protect the new colony in 1734 and stayed there until around 1738. There are a number of references to him in our records, but I have never seen one of these pay certificates before. Your article states that all coins reproduced are from the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, but is this piece of paper there also? Could you tell me whether the note contains any endorsements on the back, and how the certificate came into the possession of its present owner?

Sincerely yours,



Charles E. Lee
Director

CEL/13b

CC: Mrs. Lilla Hawes
Miss Bessie Lewis
Miss Carroll Hart
Mr. Eric Newman

Just in case you missed
This article.

Regards
CEL



South Carolina Archives Department
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

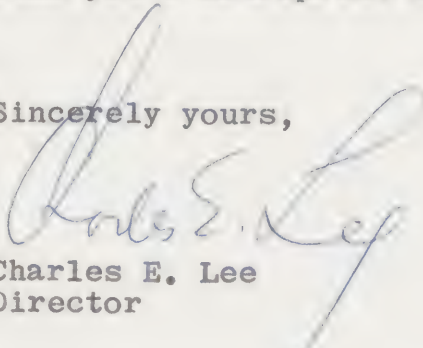
Post Office Box 11188
Capitol Station 29211
August 31, 1966

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Numismatic Education Society
Post Office Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri 63178

Dear Mr. Newman:

Microfilm of the papers of John Murray, Deputy Secretary of the Province of South Carolina around the middle of the 18th Century, just received from the Scottish Record Office, unexpectedly includes a frame which shows a five-pound "lawful bill" of the Issue of 1748. I hadn't seen one of these before, but it's hard for a beginner like me to find something that an expert like you has not already run across. If you would like me to send you a microprint showing this bill, I should be glad to do so.

Sincerely yours,


Charles E. Lee
Director

CEL/ijb

September 6, 1966

Mr. Charles E. Lee
Director
South Carolina Archives Department
Post Office Box 11188
Capitol Station, S. C. 29211

Dear Mr. Lee:

Naturally, I would like a microfilm print showing the 1748 South Carolina five-pound "bill." No doubt it is in lovely condition which is very unusual.

The book is now in galley form and is being pasted together for page proof, so eventually the monster will be born.

Thank you for your wholehearted cooperation.

Yours very truly,

Eric P. Newman

EPN:MB

Leonard H. Finn
40 Greateon Road
West Roxbury, Mass. 02132

2/6/67

Dear Mr. Newman —

I'm a collector of Colonial
Coins, Paper Money & Medals - (Bells Book)

In your new book - which Bob
Vivak showed me - You mention
the 1789 City of Charleston

I'm enclosing the 1st time note -
for authentication - Is it an
original or a reprint - As
you can see it isn't signed -
a few years back I bought
some early "Constitutional" as

originals - and Bob suggested
I send it for - I have the note
in approval.

As for your book, its fantastic -
the information, the paper, photography
many are excellent. As soon
as its available - I'll pick up
a copy -

Yours very truly -
Lester K. Turner

P.S. I am enclosing a label and
300 to cover return, the note -
If there are any additional
charges - please let me know.
Thank.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

March 9, 1967

Mr. Leonard H. Finn
40 Greston Road
West Roxbury, Mass. 02132

Dear Mr. Finn:

Thank you for your kind remarks with respect to my book. I hope others get a small part of the enjoyment from it which I derived in writing it.

Your Charleston one shilling and three pence note is on the identical paper of the signed pieces and is absolutely original. It is a part of an unsigned remainder. I am going to list the fact that this note is unsigned, in the second edition of my book, (hopefully). I also am going to list something else which I noticed, namely, that the second use of the word "treasury" is misspelled.

Receipt is acknowledged of your \$3 by the Society for its research purposes and for which we thank you. This is deductible for income tax purposes.

The note is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

CERTIFIED MAIL

EPN/atb

June, 1968

Box 818
Summerville
S.C.

Dear Mr Newman:

You will recall I wrote
to you last summer about
Joseph Massey one of the
early engravers. Dr George
Rogers the editor of the
S.C. Historical Magazine
has accepted my paper for
publication (with changes etc).

I thought you would enjoy
reading it and I will certainly
appreciate any suggestions.

Do you think we could
illustrate with a photograph
of a note of yours. I'm not
sure the Magazine will want
a picture however because of
extra costs involved.

Sincerely
Agnes Baldwin
(Mrs W. P. Baldwin)

MEMORANDUM

Mrs. Agnes Baldwin
TO Box 818, Summerville, S.C.

Eric P. Newman Numismatic
FROM Education Society

June 5, 1968

In accordance with your letter there are enclosed some suggestions relating to your interesting article on the Massey family. Please be sure to send us a copy when it is published.

A xerox of the 1715 note is enclosed in case you wish to use it in connection with your article. I believe it will add materially to reader interest.

WILLIAM P. BALDWIN AND ASSOCIATES

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

POST OFFICE BOX 818

SUMMERVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

29483

June 10, 1968

TELEPHONE (803)
873-2296

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, Mo. 63102

Dear Mr. Newman:

Many thanks for your interest in my Massey article. I certainly appreciate your taking all the time to go over the script and make these helpful suggestions. I am sure the editor of the magazine will be delighted with the copy of your four pound note. You will certainly receive a copy when it is published.

Sincerely,

Agnes J. Baldwin

(Mrs.) Agnes E. Baldwin

APB:kfw



Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, Mo. 63102

Joseph Massey - Gunsmith

The South Carolina Gazette on Saturday, May 15, 1736,
announced:

On Thursday morning died after a lingering sickness, Mr. Joseph Massey of this town Gunsmith, he was captain of one of the Foot Companies, and was the first that engraved and printed the paper currency of this Province, a man universally beloved and esteemed for his engenuity, mildness of temper and prudent conduct.

A search through the early records of the Province shows that Joseph Massey must have been all of these and more.

Joseph Massey, called an artist craftsman because of his many talents, printed the first paper currency in the Province of South Carolina ^{authorized} called for by an Act of the Assembly dated May 8, 1703. No specimen of this early issue have been preserved.

A few years after the first printing, the Assembly made arrangements with the French Silversmith, Nicholas DeLonguemare, to print paper currency. On June 17, 1707 DeLonguemare made the following entry in his account book: "Hired a Negro, gets paper, buys lampblack, and two sorts of oil for ink making and candles for night work." The Assembly was to furnish the copper plates (presumably the ones engraved by Joseph Massey). In the following October, the Assembly disputed the charge of £12 made by DeLonguemare. It is not known whether his currency was ever put into circulation.

Sometime before 1717, Joseph Massey married Rebecca Lamboll, the daughter of Benjamin Lamboll and the sister of Thomas, who held

1. "Transactions of the Huguenot Society" vol 55, p. 61 The Account Book of Nicholas DeLonguemare, translated by S. Gaillard Stoney.

many interesting positions in the early government of the Province. The Lamboll family had been in the Province as early as 1694. Joseph and Rebecca had four children, Joseph Jr., Martha, Rebecca and Phillip (See Massey chart). Since Joseph Jr. is only mentioned in 1727 as a witness to a will, it is possible that he died or moved away shortly thereafter.

Among the records of the Court of Common Pleas, recorded on July 17, 1713, is an interesting note concerning Joseph Massey's versatility:

Thomas Davis, Pipemaker was attached to answer to Joseph Massey, Gunsmith.... On March 16, 1712 at Charles Town Joseph Massey performed several sorts of iron handcraft work and labour...also made and compleated performed two pairs of brass moulds for to make tobacco pipes...and also several other materials relating thereunto amounting to £16 3 shilling and six pence.²

On February 22, 1723, the Assembly passed an Act which was the first of the Currency Acts to name Joseph Massey specifically as the printer. The Act, in part, reads:

An Act for reprinting the present current Paper Bills of Credit.... Whereas, it is very uncertain what Bills of Credit are now in this Province, many of them being counterfeited, and they are now so old that it is absolutely necessary that they should be called in and reprinted, and whereas, by reason of the late great flood, many of the inhabitants...have lost so much that they are unable to pay taxes.

Captain William Dry, Major Thomas Hepworth and Henry Howser were appointed commissioners. Section 12 of this bill read, "Whereas Joseph Massey has been agreed with by the Genreal Assembly to print the said sum of £120,000...." Detailed instructions for

2. Judgment Rolls , 1713, South Carolina Archives
Department, Columbia, S. C.

the number of plates to be engraved, quantity of each denomination to be printed, and instructions for supervising the printing by the Commissioners were included in the Act. At the end of each day of printing, the bills made that day and the copper plates were to be locked in an iron box.³ The Act of February 23, 1723 was repealed by the Crown on August 27, 1723 after notes had been issued. Mention of Joseph Massey was made December 1, 1725 when the Journal of the Commons House of Assembly reported,

That Mr. Massey in whose custody the remains of the Iron Chest was, was out of town and for want of thorough information from Mr. Massey they would wait for his return.

The iron chest may have contained the copper plates.

The Journal of the Commons House of Assembly showed the following entry on February 9, 1726:

No more bills to be printed than is before directed. The Commissioners and Joseph Massey separately to give bond of £5000 each to his Majesty and to take oath 10 days after passing the Act for the faithful discharge of their duty.

Each Commissioner was to be allowed £500 and Joseph Massey £1500.

The following month the Journal noted with reference to the £6, £4, £2 and £1 bills:

I need not add only that the same will more clearly appear as will by a strict perusal of the said Commissioners...as by examination of Mr. Benjamin Massey and his brother who attended the Press.

The Commissioners assured the Council that they took their turns weekly as the Act directed, "...to see the bills stamped at Mr.

3. Cooper, Statutes at Large of South Carolina, vol. 3, p. 191

Massey's and during their stay they were always employed either in exchanging or signing and numbering." This same year Joseph Massey was paid £20 for mending guns.

There is no further mention of Joseph Massey in connection with printing of the currency. His obituary reads: "the first that engraved and printed the paper currency of this Province...." and it is possible that he printed all subsequent issues after 1709.

In his recent book "Early Paper Money of America," Eric P. Newman illustrates a Four Pound note issued in 1715 from the Province of Carolina. Mr. Newman owns this note and says it is the only specimen of its kind.⁴ He also shows a Ten Shilling note dated 1723. It is safe to say Joseph Massey was the engraver and printer of this note. He may also have engraved a Ten Pound note (also illustrated in Mr. Newman's book) signed by Gabriel Manigault. This was by order of the Act of 1731. Joseph Massey died in 1736. The South Carolina Gazette, May 1735, printed a warning to counterfeiters, thus furnishing us with a few clues of description of the currency of this period. "...the first F in the word Fifteen in the true Bills has a bigger stroke at the bottom, and in the margin the turning round of the Flower on the back of the F is very regular...." Massey is noted for printing the first Assembly, he was evidently so well made that the General Assembly, he was a gunsmith by trade. There were two other potash bills. felt it necessary at this time to call in all the potash bills.

4. Letter from Mr. Newman, July 12, 1967
Although Joseph

gunsmiths in the Province working before 1739. The exact relationship is difficult to establish. A Probate Court Record dated February 12, 1717 is somewhat confusing, (Joseph had a brother, Benjamin Massey also a gunsmith), "Joseph Massey, Daniel Gale and Thomas (Lamboll) of Charles Town stood bond for Joseph Massey when he was made Guardian of Benjamin Massey."⁵ One possible solution is that the above mentioned Benjamin Massey was a younger brother of Joseph who became of age very soon after he was adopted. (See Massey chart)

Only one record of Joseph Massey's acquiring property outside of Charlestown was found. On March 26, 1717 he obtained a grant to 300 acres in Granville (now Beaufort) County on the west side of the Tommattley Creek. (This was land formerly in the Yemassee Indian territory.)⁶

An early (1730) Renunciation of Dower record cites Joseph Massey as a bordering neighbor on the north side of Tradd Street near the corner of Meeting Street.⁷ On December 1, 1718 (about a year following his adoption, if this is the same Benjamin) a Benjamin Massey also acquired 300 acres in Granville County, "paid for by the hand of Joseph Massey."⁸ The Assembly paid Benjamin Massey for mending the Cherokee Arms in 1726 (evidently he was now of age and in business).

5. Charleston County Miscellaneous Records (WPA) vol. 55, p.112

6. Records of the Register of the Province - Grant Book "C" p. 348

7. Renunciation of Dower Book 1726-33 (WPA) A 53, p.74-75

8. Records of the Register of the Secretary of the Province, Grant Book "C", p. 333

Records of the Independent Congregational Church name Joseph and Benjamin Massey as members who signed the petition addressed to Rev. Nathan Bassett in 1724. Joseph contributed £20 toward the new church in 1729.⁹

In 1732 Joseph Massey held pew No. 43, Elizabeth Massey and John Bee shared pew No. 30 and his brother-in-law Thomas Lamboll held pew No. 39.¹⁰

The members of the Assembly chose Joseph Massey for the job when the great seal needed a new "screw press" in the summer of 1724, the Journal of June 9, 1724 reported: "I herewith send Joseph Massey's account of £12 for an Iron Screw Press for the seal-the old one not being fitt for Service and recommended the same to you for payment." The silver mould used in making the great seal during the early years of the Lord Proprietors (ending in 1719) would no longer be in use. Seals cast in this original mold are rare. The "old press" might indicate the same press was used after the new seal came into use.

Joseph Massey must have entered a business arrangement with Edward Bullard in 1727, for in that year he and Bullard purchased one Pettiaugoe and an Indian man from John Smith, Gunner. A few years later Joseph and Luke Stoutenburg purchased two Negro boys, King and Jupiter, for £150 from George Johnson, hatter.¹¹ (Joseph also purchased two beaver hats from George Johnson at a cost of £15.)

9. Records of the Independent Presbyterian Church 1732-1796

10. Ibid

11. Charleston County Miscellaneous Records (WPA) vol. 63, p. 314

In the early part of 1734, the third gunsmith in the Massey family, Phillip, began to be mentioned in the Journal of the Commons House of Assembly. On March 5, 1734, it was agreed that Phillip Massey and John Milner would share equally the repair of guns ordered by the Assembly. He later reported he cleaned 239 Musquets. The register of St. Phillips Parish records the marriage of Phillip Massey and Jane Hopkins on January 20, 1733. Phillip purchased lot 164 (a portion of?) from John Braid, (Brand) Inn holder in 1734.¹² This lot was described as "eastward on a street that leadeth up to the broad Road oute of town." (King Street)

In a local celebration that occurred about six months before his death, Joseph Massey must have been an important figure; The South Carolina Gazette on November 8, 1735 reported:

The inhabitants of this Town increasing every Day, the two Companies of Foot have lately been divided into four, where of Adam Beauchamp has the first, Mr. Joseph Massey was appointed Captain of the second, Mr. William Pinckney, Captain of the third, and Childermas Croft, Captain of the fourth Company. The said four Companies passed muster on Tuesday last, when the new captains at the head of their respective companies read the Commissions and concluded the Day in regaling and merriment.

Joseph Massey died on May 13, 1736 and his obituary appeared two days later in the Gazette. The Register of the Independent Circular Church noted, "Joseph Massey departed this life the 13 May 1736 and was buried the 14th by me Samuel Axon." About a month later a notice of the settling of his estate appeared in the

12. Charleston County Deeds - Book "V", p. 375

Gazette. Phillip Massey was named administrator. In this notice Phillip described himself (appropriately) as living at the sign of the Cross Guns between Mr. John Brand (Briad?) and the Printer. (Assuming that he is referring to lot 164 which he purchased earlier, his "Crossed Guns" sign would have been located on King Street near the corner of King and Broad Streets.)¹³ (The Printing Office was located just South of lot 164.) Phillip Massey also mentioned that he had a:

Silver hilted small sword, two silver watches, a six times repeating Gun etc., a pair of Smiths large double bellows (these items were from the estate of Joseph Massey, and apparently made by him) a new anvil with a Beack-iron to it sundry pair of large vices, sortment of files and many other tools...for sale.

He was also selling for the estate several books, "a history of Mines and Mineral, Harris Lexicon Technicum,¹⁴ in Folio two volumes, and many other Books of the Mathematics, all which will be sold very reasonable for ready money." The notice closes with a plea to the borrower to please return "a Book in Folio, entitled, the Construction and principal use of all Mathematical Instruments, translated from the French by Mr. Bion by Edm Stone, and several other Books that have been lent out by the Deceased."¹⁵ An old index shows Joseph Massey left a will but this has not been found. A very interesting list of goods was recorded in the appraisal of his estate by Joseph Moody, John Milner, and John Harris (copy attached).

13. Charleston County Misc. Records - vol. 86B (WPA) p. 740
Fire destroyed this house in 1760

14. The South Carolina Gazette, March 14, 1733, Joseph Massey advertised for the return of vol. 1 of Harris' Lexicon Technician

15. South Carolina Gazette, June 19, 1736

One of the few mentions of Rebecca Lamboll Massey, the wife of Joseph, appeared in The South Carolina Gazette on February 8, 1739, when she advertised for a runaway slave:

Run away from Rebecca Massey in Charles town about 10 weeks past, a mustie young wench named Ruth, is supposed to be gone toward Pon Pon or Dorchester, she speaks good English, born in the said Town, and brought up here in a family, she is of middle stature, and her upper fore teeth are a little rotten. Whoever takes her up, gives her 50 good lashes and delivers her to me shall have £10 reward.
Rebecca Massey.

Young Phillip Massey died shortly after Joseph. The South Carolina Gazette on September 1, 1739 announced the settling of his estate by his widow, Jane, and Thomas Bolton. The advertisement told of a Negro "man and boy both which can work at the Gunsmith trade, and two extraordinary house wenches with their children." Jane Massey also requested "all persons who have left guns to please pick them up before the Prentis goes away."

About five months later a second notice appeared indicating she was still trying to get owners to pick up guns and clocks left with both the late Joseph Massey and her husband, Phillip.

Making one more effort to dispose of guns left in her husband's shop, in April 1741 Jane Massey gave notice that unless called for by June next she would dispose of all guns.¹⁶

Jane and Phillip Massey left one daughter, Jane Jr., Jane Massey (Sr.) sold Pew No. 1 in St. Phillips church to Robert Beard for £100 in 1773.¹⁷

16.

17. Charleston County Deeds Book M-4, p. 282.

Joseph Massey left many descendants through his two daughters: Rebecca who married William Wilkins¹⁸ in 1734, and Martha who married Timothy Phillips, son of Eleazer Phillips, the early Printer.

Although Joseph Massey, working in Charlestown over a period of 33 years, must certainly have made many guns, watches, and clocks only two known examples of his work have survived. The 64 note handsomely engraved, printed in 1715 is now in the collection of Mr. Eric P. Newman. Approximately five examples of the 1723 issue have survived.

Mr. E. Milby Burton of the Charleston Museum says that he has not been able to identify either Clocks or guns made during this period in Charleston. This is surprising considering the high valuation places on both items in the early inventories.

Joseph Massey lived in an age when pride in workmanship was the aim of every true craftsman. He must certainly have created many useful and beautiful articles during his lifetime.

18. Charleston Co. Wills (WPA) vol 18 p. 120 Joseph Massey, s grandson Eleazer Phillips married the daughter of John Milner, gunsmith.



MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38111

Department of History

23 October 1970

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

I wrote to you by way of Bob Julian at the ANA convention in St. Louis, to which you replied on August 31, 1970. I have several bits of information to pass along to you concerning South Carolina's issues of paper money.

The immediate point in question was the act of 6 July 1757. My information was based on Manuscript Act 866 in the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, and I thought perhaps you had information which I lacked. I have since located a copy of the act on the Library of Congress microfilms which you suggested, and it appears that £229,300 is the proper figure, not the £238,300 which you listed. The microfilm copy reproduces Acts Passed by the General Assembly of the Province of South-Carolina, In the Years 1755, 1756, 1757, and 1758 (Charles-Town: Peter Timothy, 1759). The act is contained on pages 69-77. It granted £160,000 for one regiment of seven companies (each 100 men, plus officers), two of which were to be used exclusively by S.C., five by S.C. or for the general defense of North America. The commissioners were George Saxby, James Michie, George Roupell, Charles Pinckney, Egerton Leigh, and Peter Manigault. There were to be 4000 public orders for £20, and 8000 for £10. They were to be current to 30 November 1762, and to be retired 1/5 each year by general taxes 1757-1761. The act also granted £44,300 for fortifying Charles Town and Fort Johnson, which was in addition to £25,000 already granted by an act of 21 May 1757. To provide the total sum of £69,300, the Commissioners of Fortifications were to issue 3465 public orders for £20, which would be current until 14 June 1766, and which would be retired from the additional duties on imported goods which were levied by the same act and from £5000 annually from the already existing duties on imported goods. The Commissioners of Fortifications are not listed by name in the statute, but I think I could probably find them from some other source, if you wish.

On page 302 of The Early Paper Money of America, you say that the 1730 issue by the Traders and Planters Bank was not made because the capital was not paid in. I believe there is evidence to indicate that the issue was made. An entry in the Commons House Journal for March 5, 1736/7 (found in published form in The Colonial Records of South Carolina: The Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, November 10, 1736-June 7, 1739,

ed. J. H. Easterby (Columbia, 1951), 309-310, says that in 1730 a group of seventeen merchants and seven or eight planters formed a society to issue promissory notes on the principle of the land bank. Using a capital of £10,000 in bills of credit and their own credit standing, they were able to issue £50,000 of notes at ten per cent interest, which were accepted by the people as currency although they had no legal standing. Further, Chief Justice Benjamin Whitaker, in The Chief Justice's Charge to the Grand Jury for the Body of this Province (Court of General Sessions, October 1, 1741) (Charles Town: Peter Timothy, 1741), says on page 25: "The first Company that erected a Bank in this Province about the Year 1730, set out under the Pretence of publick Good, and the specious Disguise of Charity to a distressed and (a) sinking People. From a real or imaginary Deposit of 10,000 £. in Paper Bills of Credit they acquired to themselves an annual Income of about 40 or 50 per Cent. A very extraordinary Instance of their Tenderness to the People, and of their own Moderation and Self-Denial! It has been often observed, that there is a Charity too common in the World, that begins and ends at Home!" The "(a)" refers the reader to a footnote on the same page which describes one of the designs on the notes: "They had a Device printed on their Notes, representing a drowning Man imploring Assistance." Does not all this indicate that the issue was actually made, however fraudulent it may have been?

You have an issue of £106,500 in bills of credit in 1731, but I believe that you have overlooked the issue of public orders for that same year. There were many acts passed on 20 August 1731 because of the tremendous confusion of the previous years. One of them was an act for issuing ~~££~~ £104,775 1s 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d in public orders to pay off that amount of indebtedness which had been incurred because there had been no tax laws passed since 1727. The statute is found on pages 334-341 of The Statutes-at-Large of South Carolina, ed. Thomas Cooper and David McCord (Columbia, 1836-1841; 10 vols.), vol. III. The act lists every person to whom money was owed and how much and directed that public orders ~~be~~ be delivered to them. The orders were to be issued in denominations from five to fifty pounds and would bear interest at five per cent per annum. The orders were to pass current for the next seven years for the payment of duties on Negroes and other goods imported into the province. The interest would be paid from future collections of duties on Negroes, and the principal would be paid from those duties and some £40,000 which was transferred from other funds in the Treasury. The form of the order was prescribed as: "This order entitles the bearer to ----- pounds ----- shillings ----- pence, in the current bills of this Province, payable out of all arrears of dutys, to the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one, and out of all negro and other dutys on goods imported hereafter, to grow due for the space of seven years from the date hereof, and shall be current to the Publick Treasurer for the purposes aforesaid." The commissioners were Alexander Parris (the Public Treasurer at that time), Paul Jennys (he usually spelled the name "Jenys"), and Eleazer Allen.

The specific denominations of the public orders were to be determined by the commissioners. I have located several references to them, the fullest of which is a Commons House Journal entry for March 5, 1736/7, found on page 287 of the published journal cited above. A committee reported the burning of 25½ orders for £50, 63½ for £25, 105 for £12 10s, 524 for £6 5s, and 510 for £5. There is no way of telling from this entry how many orders were issued in each denomination, nor can we be certain that there were no other denominations. But the pattern is a good one, and I would guess that these are all the denominations.

On pages 304-305, you indicate that tax certificates were issued for the years 1750-1769. I concur on the latter date, for there were no tax laws passed after 1769. But I believe the earlier date can be pushed back at least to 1736, if not to 1733. The tax law of 1733 was the first law which did not attempt to anticipate expenses but which rather taxed to pay expenses which had already been incurred. I cannot document the issuing of tax certificates earlier than 1736, but I would guess that they were issued beginning in 1733. The 1736 date is attested by a Commons House Journal entry for 29 May 1736, found in the manuscript volume X, page 32, in the S.C. Department of Archives and History. I have also found mention of them on March 5, 1736/7 March 25, 1738, in the published journal mentioned above, pp. 289 and 568; and in other published journals, edited by Mr. Easterby, for various years: December 15, 1739, May 9, 1740, 1739-1741, 123, 340; March 6, 1741/2, 1741-1742, 482; May 6, 1743, 1742-1744, 453; May 19, 1744, 1744-1745, 163; June 4, 1747, 1746-1747, 323; and by indirection, June 28, 1748, 1748, 383. As you see, the certificates were not mentioned every year, but I think it is safe to say that they were issued from at least 1736, and I strongly believe they were issued from 1733 onward.

Now a few minor points. Page 299, July 5, 1707 Act, lists Thomas Neirn as a signer. He usually spelled his name "Nairne." Page 303, June 30, 1748 issue, lists William Cattel, Jr., as a signer. He usually spelled his name "Cattell." Page 307, May 29, 1762 act, lists Thomas Lambole and Thomas Schubrick as signers. They usually spelled their names "Lamboll" and "Shubrick." (This is not to say that their names were not spelled as you have them in your book; spelling was very erratic, but I believe the forms I mention were "standard.") On page 322, 1787 issue, you have Peter Bacon, as a signer. Could this be Peter Bacot? Bacot I recognize, but not Bacon, as a S. C. name. Finally, on page 43, you list Benjamin Brannon as a signer of Continental Currency. I have several fractional notes which all seem to me to be signed "B Brannan."

You would think from what I have written that I do not regard your work very highly. This is quite untrue. You saved me a great deal of trouble in attempting to locate the various currencies issued made by S.C.; most of which information was entirely supported by what I uncovered. It is only on these few matters that I feel corrections are in order, and I hope that I

I realize, upon proof reading, that I have shifted between two styles for writing dates

have been of some service to you in preparing a new edition. The first edition is such a tremendous contribution to knowledge that I hope you will some day revise it, at which time you should have a definitive account of early paper money.

If there is any additional information that I could supply you on these points I have mentioned, please write me. I may not have been as clear as you could have wished on them.

Yours sincerely,

Maurice A. Crouse

Maurice A. Crouse

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

June 22, 1971

Prof. Maurice A. Crouse
Department of History
Memphis State University
Memphis, Tennessee 38111

Dear Professor Crouse:

In checking through my research file I find that I did not respond to your letter of October 23, 1970 and it is about time. It was an excellent letter and your corrections and suggestions were very well received. I wanted you to know that so that we can cooperate in the future if the revision of **EARLY PAPER MONEY OF AMERICA** takes place.

Another thing I wanted to tell you is that I am writing a little article on the coinage which South Carolina almost undertook in 1786.

In any event, please accept my apology for not answering you sooner.

Sincerely yours,

EP

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

1
EPN/atb